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METHOD FOR PROVIDING CONTINUITY OF CONSUMER PURCHASE DISCOUNTS

The present Invention is directed to a method whereby a supplier of services or products can provide discounts directly to the ultimate consumer; more particularly, it is an interactive means whereby direct contact between a remote supplier and selected ultimate consumers can be made and maintained.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the early 1890's, a Southern druggist distributed a coupon entitling his customers to a free glass of Coca-Cola. During the last century, this form of consumer incentive has grown to about 250 billion coupons annually in the U.S. alone. Over the years, the process has changed little; some sort of paper coupon embodying a discount is tendered and redeemed. The consumer burden of clipping, saving, and sorting coupons is one reason less than 2% of those 250 billion coupons are redeemed each year. The back office effort in counting, verifying, validating, and paying is a time consuming and costly task. While electronic transactions are now processed for pennies, coupon handling and processing cost as much as ten times that amount.

Many suppliers are spaced apart from the ultimate purchasers of their products or services; at minimum, a retail establishment intervenes. Often, there are distributors, jobbers, etc., each of which is in the distribution chain and distances the supplier from the customer it is intending to reach. Under known marketing systems, suppliers have limited opportunity, other than by the use of mass media, to build a relationship directly with the high volume customers in particular. This will determine the long term success or failure of their products.

Moreover, they also have limited control over the consumer's access to the products, nor do they have great influence over the degree of promotion which will be provided by (for example) the retail establishments. An example of this is the fierce competition for shelf space in supermarkets.

One approach has been the provision of incentive discount coupons, issued by the supplier, which the consumer can take to the retail establishment in order to receive a discount on the merchandise purchased. These coupons are first redeemed by the retail establishment which is reimbursed therefor by the supplier.

However, such a system presents certain drawbacks.

Experience has shown that at least 98% of the coupons are lost or discarded without being used. Furthermore, even if the coupon is actually redeemed, it is for a single purchase only of branded goods and virtually no long term continuing impact benefiting the supplier results. Hence, opportunities for enhancing a bond between the supplier and customer are lost. On behalf of the supplier, there is a need for a system whereby the supplier can cumulatively reinforce the customer's relationship directly and, preferably, do so over a substantial period of time without excessive cost, thus creating a greater degree of brand loyalty on the part of the consumers. It is well recognized that, for a given product or category thereof, many competing brands are offered. Hence, it is particularly desirable for a supplier to be successful in linking a customer (especially a high volume one) to its particular brand of services or products.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, a purpose of the present Invention to provide a method whereby a supplier of branded services or goods can maintain direct contact with the ultimate purchaser, even though one or more establishments (e.g. jobbers, distributors, wholesalers, retail establishments, etc.) intervene. In accordance with the present Invention, discounts can be provided to the retail customer in a manner best calculated both to reinforce a strong and lasting relationship with the brand of the supplier and to provide

purchasing the supplier's brand of services or products and allows the customer to deal with any retail establishment. The multiplicity of coupons will constitute substantial pressure on the customer to focus on the desired brand.

5 As an example, if it is determined that a particular customer or household is purchasing 200 units per year of a product (albeit under different brand labels), by supplying the customer with perhaps 200 coupons directed to a specific brand of the supplier, the customer can increase the amount of that brand purchased up to
10 (for example) 200 units. In this way, the multiple coupons are directed to the heavy service or product purchasers, who are the ones most likely to improve the issuing brand supplier's sales. Moreover, the group of coupons may be limited to a single brand and not directed to any other brand of the same supplier. The reason
15 is that, if the customer is a high volume purchaser of product A, that does not mean that he or she is also a high volume purchaser of product B, even though the two originate with the same company. However, multibrand value cards or coupons may be issued to those
20 who are high volume purchasers of more than one brand from the same supplier.

In the case of value cards, which are electronically, bar, or otherwise coded, they are read by the establishment which credits the customer with one appropriate discount for each unit purchase.

In this context, the multiple use incentive vehicles are a reward, direct from the supplier to selected high volume buyers. It is intended to increase the brands' share of those customers' product purchase volumes, especially through product purchase discounts applied frequently and continuously over extended time. This assures sustained brand re-purchase and profitable sales growth. The discount vehicle delivers multiple impacts to the consumer target resulting from many purchase opportunities during the year. Such continuity benefits the manufacturer by providing the foundation for consumer retention, giving the consumer the benefit of preferred status and multiple assured discounts, and benefiting the retailer by the store traffic of high volume patrons.

Although only certain embodiments of the present Invention have been expressly disclosed, it is, nonetheless, to be broadly construed and not to be limited except by the character of the claims appended hereto.